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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1906

The Marvelous Progress of the South

In a hazy sort of way, many persons in the north have been aware that the southern states are giving their northern sisters a close race in the fight for industrial honors. The fact is, however, that in the course of the last quarter of a century the progress made by the "New South" has been little short of phenomenal. This will be readily appreciated by all who glance over the following examples of commercial growth. The figures are for 1880 and 1905, respectively, the former from the government census of that year, the latter having been obtained by R. H. Edmunds, the editor of the Manufacturers' Record.

From \$257,000,000 invested in capital for factories to \$1,500,000,000; increase, \$1,243,000,000.

From \$467,000,000 yearly value of products of factories to \$1,750,000,000; increase, \$1,283,000,000.

From \$21,000,000 capital invested in cotton mills to \$255,000,000; increase, \$204,000,000.

From \$313,000,000 annual value of cotton crop to \$680,000,000; increase, \$367,000,000.

From 225,000 bales of cotton used in southern cotton mills to 2,163,000; increase, 1,938,000 bales.

From \$39,000,000 yearly lumber product to \$250,000,000; increase, \$211,000,000.

From 297,000 tons of pig iron produced to 3,100,000 tons; increase, 2,703,000 tons.

From 261,000,000 yearly value of exports abroad to \$555,000,000; increase, \$294,000,000.

From \$660,000,000 yearly value of farm products to \$1,750,000,000; increase, \$1,090,000,000.

From 20,600 miles of railroad to 60,000 miles; increase, 39,400 miles.

From 179,000 barrels of petroleum produced to 42,495,000; increase, 42,316,000 barrels.

From 45 cotton oil mills to 780; increase, 735 mills.

From \$800,000 capital invested in cotton oil mills to \$54,600,000; increase, \$53,800,000.

From 667,000 spindles in cotton mills to 9,205,000; increase, 8,538,000 spindles.

From 211,377 tons of phosphate mined yearly to 1,087,428; increase, 876,051 tons.

From 397,776 tons of coke produced yearly to 6,244,185; increase, 5,846,409 tons.

To crown it all, from \$3,061,000,000 assessed property valuation to \$6,500,000,000; increase, \$3,439,000,000, or an average increase of \$138,000,000 for the twenty-five years.

Those democrats who are deluding themselves with the idea that the republican party will not be able to secure a campaign fund for 1908 demonstrate both innocence and ignorance. The republican party managers will be healed as usual.

This talk about Tom Taggart not knowing that gambling was going on in this house is enough to make a brass monkey grin. Everyone else has known it for years.

It begins to look as though Wm. Randolph Hearst would be the next governor of New York. And should he be elected he won't be known as one of those "rubber stamp officials" either.

The Mayor of Mobile has issued a proclamation setting aside August 8 next as a "cleaning-up" day. Why not make 'em keep at it every day? That's what Pensacollans are doing.

The Carrabelle Advertiser is attracting a good deal of attention to that interesting little port. Carrabelle has needed a good newspaper for a long time.

The Atlanta News must have been observing round about Pensacola when it published the following: The habit of writing cards to the

newspapers is one that is risky. Whoever is afflicted that way should be careful to restrict his radius of action to the circle in which he is best known and where no mistake as to his identity and influence can be made. Otherwise, he is likely to meet with unexpected and disagreeable snags.

The Gainesville Sun very pertinently says: "If the attorneys for the Jacksonville Ice Trust succeed in demonstrating that there is no law in Florida to prohibit their combining to rob the people, the next legislature should lose no time in passing a law that will put all such combinations in restraint of trade out of business."

People don't seem to pay any more attention to what Judge Parker says now than they did two years ago.

TRAINING MICE.

Secret of Teaching the Little Animals to Perform Tricks.

"The secret of training mice to run up sticks and perform in various ways is very simple," said a showman. "Worry 'em."

"Suppose you want a mouse to climb a stick, pick up a little flag that you have put there and bring it down. You take the mouse when he's hungry to begin with, you tie a grain or two of oats to the flag, and you put the mouse at the foot of the stick. He won't go up, of course."

"Well, when he turns around to run away you set him back again, with his nose to the stick. If he runs away fifty times set him back fifty-one times. That worries him. Hold him up a little; give him a start."

"He soon sees what you want, and up he goes. When he finds the oats he is satisfied and comes down to eat them. Next time he will do it with half the trouble, and after awhile he will run up and get the flag whenever you put him at the foot of the stick."

"In a short time he will take up anything you wish, whether it is a flag or a little toy ball—anything he can lift."—Exchange.

The Birds and the Wires. Many young persons wonder why birds can with perfect safety perch on live electric wires, to merely touch which would give a man a fatal shock. But these persons do not stop to think of the different conditions under which the contact is made.

Of course you know that no shock is felt when the body is insulated. There must be contact with the ground, either directly or by means of some medium, so as to make a circuit. It is the passage of the current through the body and into the ground that causes the shock.

But there cannot be a circuit when the body is in contact with the wire and with nothing else, and therefore birds may perch on live wires without the slightest electric sensation. Human beings might do the same thing—not quite so conveniently as the birds, but with equal safety, so far as the electricity is concerned.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Member of Congress, 3rd Congressional District: WM. B. LAMAR, of Jefferson.

For Justices of the Supreme Court: CHAS. B. PARKHILL, of Escambia. JAMES B. WHITEFIELD, of Leon.

For Railroad Commissioner: NEWTON A. BLITCH, of Levy. R. HUDSON BURR, of Dade.

For Member House of Representatives: CHAS. M. COSTON. M. O. BAGGETT.

For Tax Assessor: W. W. RICHARDS.

For Tax Collector: J. S. ROBERTS.

For County Treasurer: J. ED. WILLIAMS.

For Members of School Board: W. E. ANDERSON. H. G. DESILVA. W. M. AGERTON.

For Member Board County Commissioners: J. B. ROBERTS. JNO. A. MERRITT. JAS. M. ANDREWS. H. C. CLOPTON. JAS. R. STEWARD.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Southern Pacific to Reclaim Undated Yuma Basin.

USE OF TELEPHONES ON TRAINS

Harriman Lines Experimenting to Attain Greater Safety in Operation. Dustless Roadbed on Illinois Central in Prospect—Use For Old Box Cars—Engine That Ran Mile in Thirty-Five Seconds.

Professor L. C. Hill, chief of the government reclamation service in Arizona, states that the Southern Pacific railroad will soon begin the task of draining the great inland sea that is now forming in the Yuma basin in Arizona, according to a dispatch from Denver. The undertaking is without parallel in the history of railroad building in this or any other country.

The Colorado river has broken through its banks in Arizona. The course of the river has been diverted by this break, and the whole volume of water practically is pouring through the break and settling in the Yuma basin. It has already washed out 200 miles of Southern Pacific tracks, besides doing other damage. An area 330 square miles in extent is covered. Brush mattresses will be floated to the gap in the river bank, fastened with piles and weighted with rock. When these are built up high enough the water will be turned back into its natural channel.

For the purpose of widening the sphere of usefulness of the telephone extensive experiments are being made on the Harriman lines, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is proposed, if found practicable, to equip trains with a telephonic device enabling the conductor and engineer to consult while the train is in motion.

A complete telephone system is also soon to be established in connection with the extensive block signal system now installed and is to be used to bring dispatchers and tower operators into closer touch. It will also serve to connect the dispatcher with the non-telegraphic stations along the line. On some sections of the road it is intended to introduce the composite system of wires, by means of which one wire may be used simultaneously for both telephone and telegraph work.

Trains will be equipped with portable, composite telephone apparatus, enabling the conductors to reach the dispatcher or the nearest telegraph station immediately. In addition to this, all wrecking trains are to be equipped with composite phones, and telephonic communication is to be established between division and district terminals. It is also an important factor that this general use of the telephone and the possibility of operating trains by it will place the railroad above the fear of a strike of telegraph operators.

Prospects of a dustless roadbed without the use of oil or cut stone is pleasing to officers of the Illinois Central road, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Though gravel is conceded to make the easiest riding roadbed, its dust feature has made it a nuisance. General Manager Hawn of the Illinois Central and his assistant, Mr. Fritch, have made a find in the way of dustless gravel. Recently the company began taking gravel out of the Mississippi river at the Memphis bars. The gravel, being washed for centuries, is free from soil. The only thing on it is sand, and all but 25 per cent of this is washed off after it is taken from the river. The first of this new ballast is being used on the Yazoo and Valley line. It is clear and clean as a crystal and must ever be dustless. The Illinois Central will extend the new found ballast over all lines of the system, giving it an easy riding and at the same time a dustless roadbed.

The Baltimore and Ohio has hit upon a new plan to add to its supply of flat cars. Instead of following the plan of other roads of destroying the old wooden cars the B. and O. is removing the upper portion of such cars and using them for flat cars. The plan was inaugurated only a short time ago, but so far more than a hundred box cars have been converted into flat cars and are proving satisfactory in the transportation of structural material. This plan will result in a great saving to the road, as many of the box cars were about to be sent to the scrap pile, as they were practically worthless as far as their original use was concerned. It is said the B. and O. is preparing to send thousands of old box cars to the shops, where the upper portions of the cars will be removed.

The Reading Railway company recently turned out a passenger locomotive for the Atlantic City railroad which has made a record, says a special dispatch from Reading to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was designed by Superintendent D. H. Taylor and built by Reading mechanics. On a trial run the locomotive made the distance between Camden and Atlantic City in forty-one minutes. This is at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. A mile stretch between Egg Harbor and Haddonfield was skimmed over in less than thirty-five seconds. The engine carries 230 pounds of steam and has fifty-six inch drivers. The total weight of the train was 455 tons. A mate to this engine was recently turned out of the shops and several more will follow.

Bins For Dead Pets. Special bins are to be placed in the Paris suburbs for the reception of the dead bodies of pet animals which have hitherto been thrown on rubbish heaps. Read the Journal's Want Columns.

OBJECT OF ROOT'S TOUR

Seeks to Allay South America's Fears of United States.

PLANS TO REMOVE OLD HATRED

Secretary of State's Visit to Latin Republics Will Be a Trip to Eradicate the Impressions of a Lifetime. Industrial Unity of Two Continents Will Be His Aim.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Secretary Root's visit to South America, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times. It may mean the opening of the continent to development by the northern part of the hemisphere. It is undertaken with the object of removing the hatred of us which at present closes South America to the United States as a place of investment.

The United States is detested in South America, and of late years this hatred has been intensified by fear. From the time of the South American wars of independence the United States has protected the southern continent from political aggression, but commercially and socially all South America's relations have been with Europe.

We are practically unknown in South America. We have no steamship connection to speak of. Our trade does not compare with that of Europe. What citizens of the United States the southern continent has had to judge us by have been largely of the adventurer type. Language, customs and ideals have been different, and have been barriers.

A dislike of us which dates back many years was increased by fear when the Spanish-American war took place, and the talk about "imperialism" spread over the world. It was doubtless much increased, too, by the Panama affair and subsequent talk by President Roosevelt and others, which was misunderstood. This increased hatred, mixed with fear, has tightened the bonds between South America and Europe. Nothing has been undone to give the South Americans as bad an impression of us as possible. At present the belief is widespread through South America that the northern republic covets territory there, and that at any time we may swoop down upon them.

South America is a vast and fertile continent, as rich as possible and teeming with a people with little mechanical genius. It is in every way a complement to the United States. It is practically undeveloped. What capital goes there for investment is European. Secretary Blaine was twenty years ahead of the time, in the opinion of Secretary Root. At the time Blaine conceived his idea of the uses of South America to the United States this country was still a debtor nation, borrowing money to develop its own resources and not able to develop those of other nations. Now the United States has ceased to be a debtor nation, and its capital is branching out in every direction. From his place in the state department Mr. Root has an opportunity to see the legacies of American capital reaching into every land. When they reach into South America the difficulty is that they meet the competition of European capital and that the general hatred, fear and detestation of the United States put the United States at a tremendous disadvantage.

The same idea which inspired Blaine has captivated Root, though now circumstances make the thing much more practicable than in Blaine's time. Mr. Root has long entertained the idea of doing what he could at the first opportunity to aid in the throwing open of the southern continent to American development.

When the pan-American conference was held five years ago in Mexico the one which Mr. Root is about to attend was provided for. When the time approached, Mr. Root conceived the idea of attending it in furtherance of his plan. As soon as the announcement was made Brazil's neighbors, Uruguay and Argentina, requested that he would take the chance to visit them.

The proposition struck Mr. Root as one that ought to be accepted, particularly as the relations between Argentina and Brazil are not cordial, and it would not carry out his idea if he were to seem to show more courtesy to one of the rivals than to the other. He accordingly accepted the invitation. Then came other invitations, and it struck the secretary that here was the chance to carry out his purpose of doing what he could to clear away the cloud of misapprehension that obscures the intentions of the United States from her southern neighbors. He therefore planned a trip which will take in all the southern countries which border on either the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Mr. Root's aim throughout will be to make the rulers of these lands understand how little they have comprehended the spirit of friendliness of the United States toward them. He believes it will take personal contact to do so.

It is to do this that Mr. Root is taking his journey. He will meet the presidents, the cabinets and the leading public men of all the countries in South America, and in his intercourse with them he reckons confidently on being able to disabuse their minds of the ideas they have gained concerning the United States. No specific propo-

Attention!

Merchants in the City and Country.

We have just received a solid car of U. M. C. and Winchester Loaded Shells, also a solid car of "Old Hickory" Wagons, all sizes. Runabouts, only \$37.50.

W. J. & B. FORBES.

Plans are contemplated except those which will be considered at the Rio conference. Not a single definite action is to be taken. The one aim of the whole trip will be the bringing about of a good understanding between the two continents to replace the fear and hatred on the one side which hampers the other.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Opposed to Machine Politics. From present indications the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania this year promises to be unusually interesting. Already two Republican candidates have been nominated, Edwin S. Stuart by the regulars and Lewis J. Emery, Jr., by the new Lincoln party. The new Lincoln party, which last fall polled 225,000 votes in the state, is made up of Republicans who are opposed to machine rule. The platform adopted at its recent convention recommends legislation preventing discrimination by railroads and the establishment of a state railroad commission with powers similar to that of the



LEWIS J. EMERY, JR.

interstate commerce commission, favors the election of legislators who will enact just laws, improvement in the election laws, appointment by the merit system, readjustment of the pure food laws, a local option law, the return to the counties of a more equitable proportion of the personal property tax and the election of United States senators by direct vote.

Mr. Emery has been a leader in independent Republican movements for many years. He is one of the best known oil producers in the state, his opposition to Standard Oil methods having made him famous. He was a state senator for several terms.

How Bankhead Once Downed Hobson. The story is told that during the first campaign in which Richmond P. Hobson and John H. Bankhead ran for congress the latter resorted to various mental gymnastics to defeat the hero. Bankhead was speaking one day in a district miles and miles from a railroad. Nothing that he could say of the political and professional shortcomings of his opponent seemed to affect the audience. They were plainly lined up for Hobson. But an inspiration suddenly came to him.

"And what do you think?" says he. "My handsome opponent goes in washing with the women. Yes, sir, in washing with the women! Didn't I see him with my own eyes coming out of the water with a Boston girl on one arm and a New York girl on the other? No, fellow statesmen, you don't want such a man as that representing you in the United States congress."

A Time Killer. Senator Spooner has stopped smoking. He was mourning his sad fate in the Republican cloakroom when Demosthenes Dooliver, thinking to be sympathetic, said, "Well, I guess it is pretty well admitted that the use of tobacco tends to shorten a man's days."

"That's right," Senator Spooner replied. "I find that my days without it are about sixty hours long."—New York World.

A Meat Packing King. Of the eight great meat packing establishments in Chicago probably that of Armour & Co., of which J. Ogden Armour is the head, is most widely known. The business was established

STOVES AND RANGES

To the intending purchaser of a STOVE or RANGE we cordially extend an invitation to see our very fine line of both. All-Steel Ranges, asbestos lined, keeps the heat in the stove and concentrates it inside. They are so constructed they consume but little fuel, and are, therefore, very economical, soon saving their cost in the consumption of coal and wood. Small stoves of the better quality can be had at exceedingly small figures. Our line of kitchen furniture is complete, comprising everything the housewife requires to make her work light and easy. You can BUY NOW AND PAY LATER.

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Brick, Lumber, Lime, Hardware.

All these—in fact everything for the building can be had here at price far less than you can get at different places. Deliveries are prompt and the quality high. Let us figure on your estimated needs and show you the saving effected.

Saunders Mill Company,
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NOTICE.
The Marble Hall Shaving Parlor is now open to the public. All my customers and the public are cordially invited to call. We solicit a share of your patronage. Everything new and first-class.
J. B. COLLINS, Proprietor.

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ANDREW SLEDD, President,
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by Philip D. Armour, who began as a cattle dealer, and by hard work, acumen and remarkable physical endurance built up what was really the pioneer packing industry.

At the time of his death in 1901 the elder Armour was estimated to be worth \$50,000,000, but his estate was appraised at only \$15,000,000.

Jonathan Ogden Armour, who succeeded his father as head of the business, was born in Milwaukee in 1863. He entered Yale, but did not complete his course, yielding to his father's wish that he should be relieved of some of the labor of managing the enormous business of the Armour company.

The Neck and Arms. Get the idea into your head that bones are beautiful and you won't mind thin arms and a "swanlike" neck, even though it be over swanlike. Fat never yet made any woman beautiful. It is the way your bones grow and the way you carry your bones that give you a good figure. Because your arms are thin is no reason why you should hide them. God never yet made any woman without bones, so they must be all right. You can get the thin arms fleshened up a little by anointing with lanolin or cocoa butter. The same treatment will do for a thin neck. Vocal culture and cold baths will help.

Pale? Thin?

How is it with the children these days? Have they plenty of grit, courage, strength? Or are they thin, pale, delicate? This reminds you of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It does great things for children. It gives them a good appetite, improves their digestion, builds up their general health. Ask your doctor if he endorses this.

We have no secret. We publish the formulas of all our medicines! Lowell, Mass. J. C. Ayer & Co.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR RESTORER. Price, \$1.00, retail.